

DYNAMIC O_x BIOLOGICAL BURDEN REDUCTION

Ans  *A 1*

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention generally relates to a method and apparatus that can be utilized to significantly reduce the biological load on consumer products such as food products, botanicals, cosmetic ingredients and medical products, which have traditionally been treated with commercial sterilants or fumigants such as ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, methyl bromide, hydrogen phosphide, steam (heat), irradiation, and the like.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Currently, ethylene oxide (EO) is the agent of choice for virtually all of the gaseous sterilization of consumer products performed in the United States. EO, however, has a number of properties which limit its use as a sterilant. For example, EO is highly flammable and highly explosive. For this reason, all EO sterilization facilities must include damage-limiting construction and all equipment used in the EO sterilization process must be explosion proof. In addition, high concentrations of EO are acutely toxic for humans, and EO has been implicated as a carcinogen in laboratory animals. EO sterilization plants must, therefore, be outfitted with expensive equipment to minimize exposure of facility personnel to EO and to prevent escape of EO to the atmosphere outside the facility.

Another disadvantage of EO is that it reacts with chlorine to form ethylene chlorhydrin (ECH) and with water to form ethylene glycol (EG). Both of these byproducts are toxic and must be reduced to safe levels before sterilized materials are released for use. In fact, formation of ECH and EG preclude the use of EO for sterilization of a number of food products for which it would otherwise be a very useful sterilant.

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Over the last fifty years, a number of other gases that lack one or more of the disadvantages of EO have been tested as sterilants. These gases include, for example, hydrogen peroxide, ozone and chlorine dioxide. However, no other gas has proven to be as efficacious as EO for use in large volume industrial sterilizers. The most common reason for failure of these gases as useful sterilants has been inadequate permeation of the gases through packaging materials and into lumens and interstices of the product being sterilized. Failure to permeate may be due to a number of factors including size of the sterilant molecule, reactivity of the sterilant molecule with outer packaging materials prior to reaching the target material, and degradation of the sterilant molecule prior to reaching the target material.

A number of commercial fumigants are presently used to treat foodstuffs and other stored commodities. The most widely used fumigants are methyl bromide, hydrogen phosphide, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen cyanide. Many of these compounds pose hazardous conditions for application personnel and can form deleterious residues in the foodstuffs and commodities that are treated. Methyl bromide, the most widely used fumigant, has been identified as an ozone layer depleting agent and is slated, under the Montreal Protocols of 1997, to be banned by the year 2005. One important factor that differentiates the above listed fumigants from other sterilants is their ability to readily permeate granular or powdered products, which allows the fumigant to contact the infesting pests in such products.

Some of the above-mentioned traditional sterilants or fumigants have been identified with the formation of carcinogens and mutagens which thus limit the products that can be treated.

Other procedures that have been developed to treat products utilize heat, ionizing radiation, and other chemical compounds. All of these procedures are potentially detrimental to the products' nutritional, physical and/or chemical attributes and thus make them undesirable.

Thus, a means to reduce biological loads in consumer products to eliminate human pathogens while maintaining product stability remains a necessity. Accordingly, there remains a need for better alternative methods and apparatus for reducing the biological load on consumer products.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is desirable to treat a wide variety of consumer products in chamber type operations in a cost effective manner. The method and apparatus of the present invention permit sterilization or fumigation (hereinafter referred to as "biological burden reduction" of a product in its original container (e.g., burlap bag, fiber drum, kraft paper bag, plastic bag, etc.). Thus, double handling, product loss, and post treatment contamination are reduced.

The method of the present invention utilizes a gaseous mixture containing O_1 , O_2 and O_3 (hereinafter referred to as " O_x ") in a technologically advanced treatment system that overcomes the limitations formerly encountered with O_3 treatment on biological burden. Prior O_3 treatments include, for example, (1) the submersion of an article to be sterilized in ozone-containing water and the bubbling of ozonated water over the article (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,517,159 to Karlson and U.S. Patent No. 4,640,872 to Burleson); and (2) the static treatment of medical devices and food products with gaseous ozone (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 3,179,017 to Shapiro et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,069,880 to Karlson, and U.S. Patent

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No. 5,120,512 to Masuda.) Systems utilizing ozone as a sterilant such as described above have encountered several limitations. The incorporation of ozone gas into water and then submersion of items(s) to be sterilized or the spraying of ozone treated water onto the surface of item(s) to be sterilized limit the process to products that can be soaked in water. The few gaseous uses of ozone have been limited to the surface treatment of medical devices and the like due to the lack of adequate penetration into compacted products. Thus, although these past processes have proven the efficacy of ozone as a sterilant, the limitation of the use of ozone as a surface treatment has not presented ozone as a reliable sterilant or fumigant for products contained within commercial containers. Furthermore, until recently, high concentration ozone generators, which would have allowed the present invention to properly function, have not been commercially available. The present invention requires a relatively high concentration of O_x for an extended treatment period to assist the required permeation of the O_x into the substrate being treated. In addition to the generation of the ozone molecule, the present invention also utilizes the quenching effect of other inert gases to assist ozone generation, thereby increasing the stability of the O_x radicals. A combination of oxygen, carbon dioxide, argon, and nitrogen have been used in the method of the present invention to achieve these factors. In addition to the benefits discussed above, the use of small quantities of carbon dioxide results in an increase in the rate of respiration in insects and some microbes, thus further aiding the action of the O_x gases. Furthermore, the presence of atmospheric nitrogen has been utilized in the food industry for many years to protect sensitive oils and fats from oxidative rancidity. Small quantities of nitrogen can be used in the method of the present invention to assist in the protection of sensitive food components as well as assisting in the stabilization of the O_x generation.

As an aid to understanding the invention, but without being limited thereby, the present invention is based on the discovery of the following:

1. That water submersion in O₃ sterilization is unnecessary and, in many cases, undesirable;
2. That use of gaseous O₃ in a static fashion, in many cases, does not provide adequate penetration of O₃ into products being treated;
3. That treating a product in-situ (no repackaging needed) is desirable;
4. That the use of cooler temperatures, in many cases, is desirable; and
5. That the destruction of insects and their eggs is desirable.

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a method and apparatus for reducing biological burden from consumer products.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a method and apparatus for reducing biological burden from consumer products in a safe manner.

It is thus an object of the present invention to eliminate the health risks that are associated with the reduction of biological burden from consumer products.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a simple, efficient and economical method and apparatus for reducing biological burden from consumer products that can be used at the site of production and/or packaging of such products.

In accordance with the above and other objects, the inventive method comprises applying a continuous stream of O_x gas to a material in a sealed biological burden reduction chamber. The continuous stream of O_x gas is prepared in an O_x generation cell, which contains a means for generating the O_x gas at a pressure less than about 20 lbs/in² using, for example, one or more of the following: corona discharge, high frequency electrical

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Water vapor may be introduced to the gaseous O_x to maintain an appropriate humidity level, i.e., between about 20% and 98% relative humidity, and, more preferably between about 40% and 75% relative humidity. The appropriate humidity level is dependent upon the ambient humidity and upon the product being treated. For example, granular and powdered products require a relatively low humidity level to prevent growth of mold and yeast thereon. However, depending on the length of treatment time, the vacuum created during the process removes humidity, thus requiring the addition of humidity. The O_x gas may then be passed through a commercially available catalytic destruct unit to eliminate any residual O_3 and O_1 before the gas stream is discharged to the atmosphere.

The present invention is also directed to treated consumer products that result from use of the present inventive method and apparatus.

Additional objects and attendant advantages of the present invention will be set forth in the description and examples that follow, or may be learned from practicing the method or using the apparatus of the present invention. These and other objects and advantages may be realized and attained by means of the features, instrumentalities and/or combinations particularly described herein. It is also to be understood that the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are only exemplary and explanatory and are not to be viewed as limiting or restricting the invention as claimed.

The invention itself, together with further objects and attendant advantages, will best be understood by reference to the following detailed description, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a flow chart showing an embodiment of a method for using a continuous flow of O_x to reduce biological burden in accordance with the method of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a schematic showing one example of an apparatus for using a continuous flow of O_x to reduce biological burden in accordance with the method of the embodiment in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a graph comparing permeation of O_x gas for (a) VVP + CO_2 + O_x in accordance with the method of the invention, (b) VVP + O_x in accordance with the method of the invention, and (c) static + O_x in accordance with conventional use of gaseous O_x in a static fashion.

In the following description, like parts are designated by like reference numerals throughout the figures.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

All patents, patent applications and literatures that may be cited herein are incorporated herein by reference.

The antibacterial potential of O_3 has been recognized for many years. O_3 is widely used as a disinfectant for sewage treatment and for purification of drinking water. It has, however, failed to gain acceptance as a biological burden reduction treatment for medical supplies and consumer goods. The primary reason for this failure is that the O_3 molecule is highly unstable and quickly reverts to O_2 if it does not encounter a susceptible substrate with which to react. Ozone also has the capacity to react with a broad array of substrates and

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The present invention, which has been designated "dynamic O_x biological burden reduction," offers significant advances over the prior static biological burden reduction technology in that it provides a uniformly high concentration of O_x , i.e., between about 3% and 16%, throughout the treatment cycle and promotes rapid permeation of O_x through packaging materials and into the voids and interstices of the materials undergoing treatment. Continuous operation of the vacuum pump and O_x generator during biological burden reduction ensures that the concentration of O_x remains high throughout the process by constantly supplying newly generated O_x molecules to replace those molecules which have spontaneously degraded to inactive O_2 and those which have reacted during the process. Operation of the vacuum pump during the process, as practiced in the present invention, also

incorporation of lethal doses of O_x into these containers. Via comparative data (see FIG. 3), a static flow of O_x bearing gas (curve (c)) has shown ineffective in driving the O_x into the containers. The method of the present invention utilizes a process herein described as the **Vacuum Vapor Phase Dynamic Flow (VVP)**. In theory, and supported by empirical evidence, VVP acts as the driving force to enhance permeation of the O_x gases by two factors. The first factor is the molecular acceleration of the O_x gases due to the flashing of the concentrated O_x gas into the reduced pressure treatment chamber. This creates a driving force at a molecular level that continuously forces the O_x gases into the product being treated. The second factor is the resulting reduction of molecules within the reduced pressure treatment chamber which reduces the incidence of molecular collision of the O_x gases. Molecular collision of the O_x gases causes rapid degradation of the O_3 and O_1 radicals present therein, thereby reducing the gases' effectiveness. Without the VVP process, the O_x gas flow could only be utilized as a surface treatment of non-amorphous materials, therefore, the VVP process expands the capabilities of the present invention to process virtually any type of product in-situ, thus eliminating the need to repackage the product after treatment.

The method of the present invention avoids many of the limitations of previous practices by avoiding the need for water sprays and/or water immersion of the substrate to be treated. Many products such as spices, flour-based products, sugar-based products, cosmetic bases, herbs, and botanicals, which are sensitive to high levels of moisture, can be treated using the method of the present invention. The method of the present invention also avoids the need to open conventional commercial packaging before treatment, thus avoiding unnecessary product degradation and loss. The product is treated in situ utilizing a

conventional metal chamber with the product palletized in its normal shipping configuration. Previous methods have required the product to be agitated, blended, bubbled, or re-packaged during or immediately upon completion of the treatment. Due to the increased permeation of the VVP process and the O_x gas mixture, these damaging handling practices are avoided. The unique gas mixture also assists in the stabilization of the O_x generation through its quenching effect. The extended half life of the O_x radicals allows the active portions of the treatment gas to fully penetrate the substrate and act upon offending organisms. In combination with carbon dioxide, the stabilized O_x gas mixture is further enhanced by the increased respiration rates of the offending organism(s) while in the presence of the permeated O_x gases. Traditional fumigants and sterilants have required elevated temperatures for prolonged periods of time to be effective. In the case of heat sensitive products such as fruits and spices, the shelf life and/or quality of the product can be severely compromised during such treatment. The method of the present invention protects such products by processing them under relatively cool conditions, i.e, between about 32°F and 80°F.

Referring to FIG. 2, according to an embodiment of the invention, an apparatus according to the invention may include a biological burden reduction chamber 1 equipped with a gasketed door 2 that can be opened to accommodate placement of material 3 within the biological burden reduction chamber 1 and tightly closed and latched. The biological burden reduction chamber 1 permits a vacuum tight seal during the process. The chamber 1 is connected via piping and appropriate control valves 4 to a vacuum pump 5 and separately to a generator of O_x 6, which, in turn is connected to a gas washer 14 and an air preparation regulated feed gas supply 15. The biological burden reduction chamber 1 is jacketed by

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coils of metal tubing 11 through which heated or chilled water generated by a temperature control (e.g., glycol) system 7 may be pumped to regulate the temperature within the chamber 1 during the biological burden reduction process. The entire biological burden reduction process may be controlled and monitored by a programmable industrial process controller 8. The chamber 1 is also connected to a water vapor source 12 to provide humidity control.

According to the method of the embodiment, material 3 for which biological burden is to be reduced is placed within the biological burden reduction chamber 1 and the door 2 is closed and latched. The process is then initiated by activating the process controller 8, which has previously been programmed with the appropriate process parameters such as pressure, temperature and humidity. The controller 8 first activates the vacuum pump 5 and ancillary valves 4 to reduce the biological burden reduction chamber pressure to a preset level between, e.g., 0 and 20 lbs/in² depending on the pressure sensitivity of the product being treated, to introduce via the water vapor source 12 the desired humidity, and to maintain a desired temperature via the temperature control system 7. After the appropriate vacuum level has been reached, the controller 8 initiates biological burden reduction by activating the O_x generator 6 and opening a control valve 10, allowing the washed O_x stream to be drawn into, through and out of the chamber 1 by the pressure differential. The vacuum pump 5 and O_x generator 6 operate continuously during the process.

Exposure to the O_x gas mixture may be varied in time from several minutes to several hours, depending on the material being treated. Once the biological burden reduction phase is complete, the vacuum pump 5 and O_x generator 6 are inactivated and fresh air is allowed to enter the chamber 1 via the air purge valve 13. All O_x gases may then be passed through a

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Example 2**O₃ Treatment of Echinacea purpurea In situ (50 kg plastic woven bags)**

(1) Parameters

O ₃ Concentration (by weight)	: 4.8%
CO ₂ Concentration (by weight)	: 9.5%
Argon Concentration (by weight)	: 3.0%
Chamber Temperature	: 17° C
Relative Humidity	: 70%
Time (VVP)	: 20 hours
Pressure	: 4.7 p.s.i.a.

(2) Results

	<u>Control</u>	<u>VVP Treated</u>
Total Plate Count	2,300,000	180,000
Total Coliforms	12,000	100
Escherichia coli	1,200	<10
Yeast spp.	3,400	<10
Mold spp.	2,600	<10
Bacillus subtilis (spores)	1,600,000	<10

Example 3**O₃ Treatment of Milk Thistle Seed In situ (80 pound plastic woven bags)**

(1) Parameters

O ₃ Concentration (by weight)	: 4.5%
CO ₂ Concentration (by weight)	: 5.0%
Argon Concentration (by weight)	: 1.0%
Chamber Temperature	: 20° C
Relative Humidity	: 60%
Time (VVP)	: 24 hours
Pressure	: 3.5 p.s.i.a.

(2) Results

	<u>Control</u>	<u>VVP Treated</u>
Total Plate Count	4,700,000	210,000
Total Coliforms	32,000	<10
Escherichia coli	5,800	<10
Yeast spp.	4,500	<10
Mold spp.	16,000	<10
Bacillus subtilis (spores)	1,600,000	<10

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Example 4

O₂ Treatment of Alfalfa Seed In situ (50 pound canvas bags)

(1) Parameters

O ₃ Concentration (by weight)	: 3.5%
CO ₂ Concentration (by weight)	: 1.0%
Argon Concentration (by weight)	: 1.0%
Chamber Temperature	: 22° C
Relative Humidity	: 30%
Time (VVP)	: 12 hours
Pressure	: 7.5 p.s.i.a.

(2) Results

	<u>Control</u>	<u>VVP Treated</u>
Total Plate Count	3,800,000	220,000
Total Coliforms	18,000	<10
E. coli 0157:H	75,200	<3
Bacillus subtilis (spores)	1,600,000	<10
Germination (%)	96	92

Example 5

O₂ Treatment of Navel Oranges for Bean Thrips, Red Scale, and Fuller Rose Beetle.

(1) Parameters

O ₃ Concentration (by weight)	: 4.0%
CO ₂ Concentration (by weight)	: 10.0%
Argon Concentration (by weight)	: 1.0%
Chamber Temperature	: 20° C
Relative Humidity	: 30%
Time (VVP)	: 2 hours
Pressure	: 9.5 p.s.i.a.

(2) Results

All adults larvae, and eggs (Fuller Rose Beetle only) were killed in the process. The treated fruit was incubated for 28 days after treatment to assure that all three life cycles had been destroyed.

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The *Bacillus subtilis* spore strips are standardized control tabs that are produced by Amsco Medical Products, Erie, Pennsylvania, and are used as standards for commercial sterilization processes.

EO and heat have been utilized in the past to de-germ various feed seeds to eliminate the possibility of germination where it is undesirable or would pose a weed growth problem. Certain seed (e.g., safflower), which have been found to be sensitive to EO gas are readily de-germed utilizing the present invention. By controlling certain parameters, some seed types (e.g., alfalfa) have been found to be very resistant to damage by O_x gases, which would lend the present invention to process these seeds for microbiological reduction while still maintaining a high percentage of germination.

The dynamic biological burden reduction process of the invention is thus an excellent substitute for commercial sterilants and fumigants in all of its current uses and is also useful for the treatment of many food ingredients on which commercial sterilant and fumigant use are not permitted, including cocoa beans, grains, and edible gums.

The dynamic O_x biological burden reduction process has also been shown to be highly insecticidal and is therefore a useful substitute for certain current uses of methyl bromide, which, as discussed herein, is soon to be banned under the direction of the Montreal Protocols of 1997.

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